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Inaugural Dissertation—
On.

(The morbid effects from drinking cold-water

Presented

To the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania
For the medical degree

By

John H. Blackwell M.D.

of Princeton N.J.

March 5; 1829.

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Remarks on

1.

The morbid effects produced by drinking cold water during a high atmospheric temperature while the body is in a state of exhaustion from previous fatigue.

The disease arising from drinking cold-water during a high thermometrical temperature, though it may be classed among the most painful, during its brief continuance, to which human nature is feeble, still appears to have attracted a smaller share of attention than its importance from its rapid and, in many instances, fatal termination and almost added, its frequency would seem to demand. — (This disease is far more frequent than is generally supposed & its frequency and mortality will always be found to bear a pretty — ~~pretty~~ direct ratio to the heat of the ~~the~~ weather. To show that this affection is not born or unconquerable it will only be necessary to adduce the number of deaths that are reported as having happened from this cause during a given time in some of our cities, remembering at the same time that it is a list of the deaths only & not of the whole number of cases of the disease which occurred in these places. In Phil^a during the week commencing the 17th & ending the 25th of July, 1845 — while the thermometer ranged between 83° & 94° — 14 deaths from drinking cold water are reported. — In N. York also during the 9 days preceding the 15th of July, 89 cases of sudden death are reported, most of which were thought

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to have been caused by drinking cold water. If to arrive at some conclusion
relative to the whole number of those affected by this disease we add to the list
of deaths known to have been thus caused a portion of those reported "Indis-
cussa unknown" &c. and then consider the proportion of recoveries as about triple
that of the deaths we shall from fact an estimate be forced to allow that
instances of the disease are by no means rare during those periods favorable
to their occurrence. In this opinion we think is further confirmed by the
statement of one of the Boston Physicians that 44 cases of this disease happened
in his practice during one week. Nor is it to be inferred that the disease in question
is confined to cities alone: it prevails through the country in an equal if not greater
degree in proportion to the relative number of inhabitants & there is no physician who
has not such perceptions from which more than one case of this kind. From this con-
sideration of its not infrequent occurrence it is difficult to conceive a reason why
it has not often been the subject of discussion unless it may be from the short
period of the year during which it can happen & the worthlessness of the larger portion of
those who suffer from its effects.

In entering upon the consideration of this subject we are met upon the very
threshold by the hard contested question relative to the stimulant or sedative
action of the action of Cold upon the human system. To wield this subject in
real a manner as to arrive at conclusions which should prove able and satisfactory
& satisfactory to the minds of all would require the talents of an intellectual

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Concludes. Whether a master spirit shall ever arise to grasp the question in
itself, bearing to dissipate the obscurity & unravel the intricacies in which the
subject has enveloped it and to trust all in the same opinion remains
for time to determine. Each party will perhaps long continue to entertain the
opinion it has embraced and considered itself as settled by the facts & reason-
ing which can be adduced in support of that opinion. Not considering any
analysis of the fluid that has been written on the Stimulant or sedative
properties of cold as calculated in any way to elucidate the disease nor
to be discussed it will be passed over in silence. Yet in passing it may
not be amiss to mention one argument which has been adduced in favor
of the sedative nature of cold. — The heat of the body generated by respi-
ration can scarcely be regarded as accurately fixed beyond all variation for
temp 98° is generally acknowledged as the standard of heat as regards man
yet a difference of some few degrees is to be allowed for the difference of age
temperament & even sex as presently noticed by Edwards & Gutter.

But if some variation in the degree of vital heat is found to exist in
different individuals of the same species how much wider is the difference
between the many different species embraced by the Zoological catalogues
yet some degree of heat is alike necessary to all — Caloric or heat to use
the terms, Pyrozoology is on all hands acknowledged as a stimulant
That this may be regarded as the general stimulus of life which when reduced

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, visible on the right edge of the page]

below its normal degree will give rise to disease and a total obstructions^{4.}
will produce certain death. Now it has been said that as cold consists in
nothing but the absence or diminution of heat it cannot but be positive and
this reasoning appears very clear. But to this on the other hand it is answered
that if this reasoning be correct then the act of separation or pulling out of the heat
will be abundant from all parts conducted as they become cold & contraction
can only be effected by stimulus. Yet it may be questioned whether ^{contraction} cold does not
flow from cold acting upon the irritability of the muscular fiber but whether it is
not rather a passive collapse of the part from the diminution of its circulation. At
all events the argument in favour of cold as positive would appear to be conclusive
to be thus readily set aside.

This disease so frequent in the U. States is scarcely ever heard of from warm climates
in other parts of the world yet cases do occasionally occur abroad though it is said
that these cases are never so severe as similar cases with us. To account for this
difference of frequency, it has been suggested by Dr. Paracelsus that we should have
recourse to the precept of Hippocrates to study well the nature of our soil & of our
waters. It would appear from what follows this remarks that he only intended it
to apply to the city of N. York. - Yet from morbid effects from drinking cold
water are not more common in that city than in other parts of our country where
great diversity of soils would be found to exist and from a solution which should
apply to one part, should equally apply to the whole its wide applicability is seen that

in similar cases, as in the case of the "Baptist" and "Methodist" churches, which have been the subject of much discussion and controversy. It is a well known fact, that the "Baptist" church, in its early history, was a very small and obscure sect, and that it was not until the middle of the last century, that it began to gain the ascendancy which it now enjoys. The "Methodist" church, on the other hand, was founded in the year 1729, and has since that time, been steadily increasing in numbers and influence. It is now one of the most powerful and extensive churches in the world, and its members are found in every part of the globe.

The "Baptist" church, however, has not been so successful in its efforts to spread its influence, as the "Methodist" church has. It is now a very small and obscure sect, and its members are found only in a few remote parts of the world. The "Baptist" church, in its early history, was a very small and obscure sect, and it was not until the middle of the last century, that it began to gain the ascendancy which it now enjoys. The "Methodist" church, on the other hand, was founded in the year 1729, and has since that time, been steadily increasing in numbers and influence. It is now one of the most powerful and extensive churches in the world, and its members are found in every part of the globe. The "Baptist" church, however, has not been so successful in its efforts to spread its influence, as the "Methodist" church has. It is now a very small and obscure sect, and its members are found only in a few remote parts of the world. The "Baptist" church, in its early history, was a very small and obscure sect, and it was not until the middle of the last century, that it began to gain the ascendancy which it now enjoys. The "Methodist" church, on the other hand, was founded in the year 1729, and has since that time, been steadily increasing in numbers and influence. It is now one of the most powerful and extensive churches in the world, and its members are found in every part of the globe.



[illegible]

The old water pipe from the water wheel runs down the hill
to the outlet. The completion of the old water wheel has been the first
of the new water pipe of the new water wheel. The new water wheel
has been in use for some time. The new water wheel has been in use
for some time. The new water wheel has been in use for some time.

[illegible]

• Plant is a slender, upright stem, 6-8 dm. tall, 1-2 cm. diam.



[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

[illegible]



His last pain a hour of this symptom, is present. 6

El. Wood, 700 ft. H. of River from 1000 ft. in the lower part.

And also the surface of a leaf-like petiole; -

A small collection of plants from the same locality as No. 1.

The President of the General Assembly of the State of New York

in order, in other words, to give the student, the proper direction

and the column becomes in some degree visible at night, sometimes

Calculation: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 12.5 mm from top of mass in the specimen.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

March 21. 1. The ground is still very dry.

See the second paper of insects of the same kind.

The system described in the abstract of the 1st of 1881

being, position & construction invariable.

[Faint handwritten notes]

John C. Hollister, Nov. 18/Dec. 1901

...resting place of the ...

... and an illustration of the flower shown

...but occasional individuals seen. *Heliconia* is

Send out the expression of the theory in words: is, reservation

And relation to philosophy of the sciences and...



[illegible]



10.
 Now that we should at last be permitted to a kind of "vacation"
 from prison, from the "to a house of detention" to which we
 have been sent, it is a relief to us. We have been told that a
 "vacation" is a kind of "holiday" and we are glad to hear of it.
 We have been told that a "vacation" is a kind of "holiday" and we
 are glad to hear of it. We have been told that a "vacation" is a
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[illegible]



Examinations have been going on, & will continue until the
middle of the December, of which month a formal meeting
of the Council will be held, & the Council will then
report to the Senate. — I am sorry to hear that a
great number of the students of the University will be excluded from the class
of the students in their report upon studies will be made.
The students of the University will be excluded from the class of
the students in their report upon studies will be made.
The students of the University will be excluded from the class of
the students in their report upon studies will be made.

The influence on their side spreads to the General, in a measure
as it diminishes its position, the externally spiritual but without
being bound to the external situation; the General, all greater
and better, a better principle influence over the general system.
In a quiet sense of self, is also in the General, through the action





[illegible]





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 The "Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" of happiness for the greatest number of people.
 The "Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" of happiness for the greatest number of people.
 The "Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" of happiness for the greatest number of people.
 The "Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" of happiness for the greatest number of people.





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19
The first part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the
history of the human mind. It is a very interesting and useful work, and
one which every student of the human mind should read. The author
is a very able and experienced writer, and his work is well known
to all who are interested in the subject. The book is written in a
clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with examples and
quotations. It is a very valuable work, and one which every student
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with examples and quotations. It is a very valuable work, and one
which every student of the human mind should read.



[illegible]



Since Patients from this cause is not so obstinate as from ^{21.} other
causes and therefore will neither require nor sustain, such full & repeat-
ed doses as would be proper in Patients from wound. But there may be
some choice as to the article of this sleep which may be used with or
substituted for the Landinwood. One of these I would mention; from
the result of ^{it was in} a case which fell under my observation; to say just the
acts of Trispartition as peculiarly worthy of attention. The case was one of
considerable severity but was happily relieved by the use of the
warm bath, a punctured plaster to the region of the stomach & the
internal use of ~~the~~ Trispartition. It was given quite warm in doses
of two tea Spoonfulls repeated in 10 minutes till two doses had been
taken & then the dose was diminished one half; each dose was followed by
an equal quantity of Ether. — Ricinifera over the stomach can also
be beneficial in relieving the pain & spasm of that organ. But
too have been used but showed a proven action and highly beneficial
in decision requisite it will be found in the British acid, diluted
two parts of the acid to ~~one~~ one of water spread over the region of
the stomach with a feather & its application continued till smart
pain is felt when it is to be discontinued with the Carb. of potash.
By the continued & judicious use of such means we may generally
expect to quiet the irritation of the stomach & calm the violence of Pain

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symptoms to which it has given rise. But we are not now as it ^{is} frequently the case to consider all further attention unnecessary. Nothing is more common than for such cases to be followed by a fever of greater or less severity often with great determination of blood to the head. To prevent this it is always better to direct a purgative to open the bowels early. For this purpose Calomel is to be preferred more particularly on account of its effects upon the hepatic system which is often, as was observed by L. Keil, rendered liable to inflammation or obstructions after an attack of this kind & by the fever has come on Cal. is again to be resorted to gradually the quantity to be taken according to the progress of the febrile symptoms. To protect the brain when a protracted determination to the vessels of the head is followed by cold applications to the head & sinapisms to the feet will be proper. If this determination has been produced or aggravated by the previous free use of laudanum an emetic may be given. - A combination of Cast. Oil & Opium has this advantage over any other that while it is certain in its operation the Opium is known to possess the quality of lessening the peristaltic powers of the bowels & thus affording testimony somewhat of the character of an antispasmodic. Having thus brought the case to a close all that remains for us is to direct a protracted diet for some days when the patient may return to his ordinary mode of life. Chronic Hepatitis & others of this kind may follow: the first requires no peculiarity of treatment and for the latter little else than a purgative course can be pursued. - F. J. C.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in cursive script, covering approximately 20 lines of text.]

Apr
1820
Capt. J. H. Smith
Barr
Harrison